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oblivary Notices exceeding five lines, Tributes of Respect, and all personal communications or matters of individual interest, will be charged for at advertising rates. Announcements of marriages and deaths, and notices of a religious character, are espectfully solicited, and will be inserted gratis

GEN. RICHARD TAYLOR. A Sketch of the late Confederate Chief-

The funeral services of General Dick The funeral services of General Dick Taylor, who died at the residence of S. L. M. Barlow, Esq., in New York, of affec-tion of the spleen, on the 13th instant, were performed in "The little church, around the corner," by Dr. Houghton, His pall bearers were Hone, Hamilton

His pall bearers were Hons. Hamilton Fish, Chas. O'Conor, Secretary Wm. M. Evarts, D. D. Withers, Wm. Travers, Geo. Ticknor Curtis, August Belmont, Charles L. Pekins, Wm. Constable, Abram S. Hewitt, Senator Bayard and Mayor Cooper. Gov. Tilden and other celebrities were present.

General Taylor was born in Florida, but moved to Louisiana, and represented that State in the Charleston Convention in 1860, when he opposed a split. tion in 1860, when he opposed a split.
On the election of Lincoln he moved in the Legislature for the State convention He was made colonel of a Louisiana regiment, then a brigadier and was placed under Stonewall Jackson. His first remarkable service wa in the famous valley of Virginia campaign. At Port Re-public the Louisiana brigade carried the day and responded with cheers to Jack-

General Taylor was not a great admirer of Jackson, whom he has described as a man given over to lemon sucking and prayers. On this occasion, riding on the flank of his column between it and the hostile line, he saw Jackson beside him. Taylor did not consider that this was the place for the Commander of the army, and ventured to tell him so; but was the piace. The Commander of the army, and ventured to tell him so; but he paid no attention to the remark. "We reached a shallow depression where the enemy could depress his guns," says General Taylor, "and his fire became close and fatal. Many men fell, and the whistling of shot and shell occasioned much ducking of heads in the column. This annoyed me no little, as it was but child's play to the work immediately in hand. Always an edmirer of the delightful Uncle Toby, I had contracted the most villainous hat it of his beloved army in Flanders and, forgetting Jackson's presence, ripped out, 'What the hell are you dodg, for? If there is any more of it you will be haited under this fire for an hour!' The sharp tones of a familiar voice produced the desired effect, and the men looked as though they had swallowed ramrods; but I shall never forget the reproachful surprise expressed in Jackson's face. He placed a hand on my shoulder, and said in a gentle voice, 'I am afraid you are a wicked fellow,' turned and rode back to the pike."

General Taylor was afterward transferred to another and distant field of operations, and with the rank of major general, on the recommendation of Jackson for services in the Valley, placed in command of the district of West Louisiana. He showed great skill in his new sphere. Actuated by a dream of recapturing New Orleans, he fiercely attacked Banks, cut off his supplies and was in a fair way to success when the fall of Banks, cut off his supplies and was in a fair way to success when the fall of Vicksburg destroyed his hopes. His second service in the trans-Mississippi was in the famous Red River campaign, in the spring of 1864, in which he acted under the orders of General E. Kirby Smith. He encountered Banks' army moving from Alexandria, and gained two of the most important victories for the Scathern side. After the battle of Pleasant Hill, General Taylor was for the Scathern side. After the battle of Pleasant Hill, General Taylor was for of Pleasant Hill, General Taylor was for pursuing the enemy to the water's edge, and, contemplating the destruction of Banks and Porter, indulged the prospect of thus overthrowing the enemy's power and opening the way to New Orleans. But the commanding general did not favor this view. Taylor almost defied General Smith and took the responsibility of changing a recomposance into a ty of changing a reconnoisance into a battle, and on the commencement of the action he had declared to General Polig-

nac, who commanded one of his divis-I'M GOING TO FIGHT BANKS here if he has a million of men." A despatch from General Smith came to him in the midst of the battle, ordering him to withdraw near Shreveport. "Too late, sir," said Taylor to the carrier who late, sir," said Taylor to the carrier who brought it; "the battle is won. It is not the first I have fought with a halter around my neck." Fortunately for him he obtained a victory, but it was pretty clearly shown afterward that had he obeyed orders and waited for his support, it is improbable any portion of Banks' forces would have escaped. The concequence of the disagreement between Generals Taylor and Shith was that the former was made a lieutenant-general and transferred east of the Mississippi and given command of what was popularly known as the Department of the Southwest, comprising East Louisiana and Alabama. This command General Taylor surrendered to General Canby on May 4, Mississippi army ought to be surrendered, he quickly replied, "Yes; surrender as soon as possible. You are only sitting was blue, and if you delay much longer it will become too offensive for decent burial.

THE SURRENDER is thus described: "A bountiful lunch en was spread, of which we partoek, with joyous popping of champagne corks for accompaniment, the first agreeable explosive sounds I had heard for years. The air of 'Hail Columbia,' which the band had struck up, was instantly changed by Canby's order to 'Dixie;' but I insisted on the first, and expressed a hope that Columbia would be again a happy land, a sentiment honored by many libations." After an absence of four years he saw his home, New Or-leans. His estate had been confiscated a purchaser was found who agreed to take and pay for them the following morning. The best horse was badly foundered but sufficient "greenbacks" were obtained for the other to bring his wife and children from the Red River to

and one that makes no discrimination between classes. I think the people are getting tired of homestead laws, and I am anxious to see a change. Much more might be said, but I will let this suffice PETED BY THE PRINCE OF WALES. The crowning triumphs of General Taylor's social career were won in England and on the Continent of Europe after the war. He first grined notoriety better.—Spartanburg Spartan. at the London clubs by his admirable skill as a whist player. He was a disci-ple of Hoyle and the older school of players and cared little for the modern tile shortest rations, General Lee remon-strated with a straggler for eating green persimmons, and asked him if he did not niccties of the game. His memory was wonderful, and he never forgot a card. The English club men, who had learned know they were unfit for food. "I am not eating them for food, General," retheir science from James Clay, Caven-dish and Pole, were astonished at this plied the man, "but for the sake of draw-ing my stomach up to fit my rations." old-fashioned player, who beat them in spite of their rules and farmlas. So General Taylor's fame came to the cars of the Prince of Wales, who loves a rubof the Prince of Wales, who loves a rubber next to a tiger hunt, and they met at the Marlborough Club one night and played together. Thus began an intimacy which endured to the last. Wherever the Prince went, whether to Sandringham for a whiff of rustic air, or to Scot-

Anderson

Intelligencer.

BY E. B. MURRAY & CO.

land to stalk the deer, or to the races at

MR. EDITOR: Perhaps the most odious

of all the radical reconstruction laws em-braced in the constitution of South Caro-

lina, is the one that heads this article

Ascot, or to the University boat race on the Thames, thither he was certain to in-

ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1879.

A PEACEFUL PROJECT. THE NEGRO STAMPEDE.

The Old Arsenal at Charleston, S. C., De-

the Thames, thither he was certain to invite General Taylor. He introduced him at Windsor to the Queen, and the Queen was so charmed with his company that she prayed him to stay for a week at the Castle. When the Prince went to India he invited General Taylor to be one of the party. But the General preferred to stay in London, and many a quiet rubber was played at the Marlborough House by the Princess, the Duke of Cambridge and the American, while the Prince was riding in an elpehant howdah through the jungles of Nepaul. In the royal box at Ascot his figure was familiar to every jockey on the course, though his means never allowed him to own race horses and rarely to bet. One The United States troops which have been stationed at the Citadel and Arsenal in Charleston, S. C., are to be removed to Atlanta, Ga., and those buildings left tenantless. The former is the property of the State, and the latter is owned by the United States. The Rev. A. Toomer Porter is endesverients. Porter is endeavoring to secure the arse-nal and grounds for the Holy Commun-ion Academy for a nominal rental, and Senators Butler and Blaine, Mr. Corcoran, the philanthropist, and Gen. Sherman are said to favor the project. Action of Congress is necessary to the bargain.
The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier
describes the buildings and grounds, and
gives their history, as follows:
The arsenal grounds, as is well known,
occupy the source in the actions

though his means never allowed him to own race horses and rarely to bet. One wager he took, however, the issue of which troubled him to the last. He was on the Prince's boat following the University crews when the Earl of Dudley, spying some token of French imperialism on the lawn at Chiswick, suddenly cried that he would bet £5,000 to £10 twice over that the Nandeonia dynasts. occupy the square in the extreme north-western section of the city, bounded by Ashley and President streets on the east spying some token of French imperials on the lawn at Chiswick, suddenly spying some token of French imperials on the lawn at Chiswick, suddenly strice over, that the Napeleonic drausals with an uncommonly strice over, that the Napeleonic drausals of the contains about cleven acres of town of the other and a sever since regarded the metamorphoses ever since regarded the metamorphoses ever since regarded the metamorphose ever since regarded the metamorphose over since and the since the since of the since over since regarded the metamorphose over since the since over since over the since of the since over since over the since o where he spread about him the charm of his personality, and nothing distin-guished him from the crowd of raconteurs more than this, that his conversation was

ted estate. He looked upon it as a stake lost in the great game of war, and to him lost forever. But as the confiscation was only of a life estate, the property, now of considerable value, will return to his children, of whom three daughters, residing at Winchester, Va., survive him.

General Taylor's wife, who died in 1875, was a Miss Myrth Bringier, of New Orleans, and belonged to a Creole family of distinction and influence.

The Homestead Law.

The Homestead Fort Moultrie and fortified himself within the historic the Homester, 1860, the Homester of Hole 28th of December, 1860, the Homester, 1860, the Homester, 1860 sent to take possession of the arsenal. The capture was effected without blood-shed. Col. John Cunningham had com-The capture was effected without blood-shed. Col. John Cunningham had com-mand of the battalion. He proceeded to the arsenal, marched the men in and took possession, nobody being on the premises but the keeper. The Palmetto Guard were placed in charge of the buildings and ground. They were under the command of Capt. Thos. Middleton, The close of the late civil war found nearly all men who had owned slaves, badly in debt, and our New England adbadly in debt, and our New Engiand adventurers and South Carolina demagogues, being aware of this fact, and knowing that "drowning men catch at straws," and having some doubts about the ratification of their new fangled, reconstruction ideas, thought to insert this swindling homestead clause in the constitution to catch their votea. This being a tender subject at the time, the people and the press generally kept silent. But the thing would not work. The Supreme Court held that it could not hold good for debts contracted before its passage, and hence the debtor's last chance was lost; but the reconstructionists had won. for debts contracted before its passage, and hence the debtor's last chance was lost; but the reconstructionists had won.

Now, what next? The Supreme Court decides that the products of lands, other than the previously assigned homestead, are not exempt from levy and sale—in other words, the crops of tenants and non-land holders can not be claimed as a homestead. Why not? Because the aforesaid reconstructionists, in their hurry to get full control of the government, seem to have forgotten there was such a being as a poor man in the framing of the constitution. Now what is the sequel? We have a discriminating homestead law. The man who owns his \$1,000 worth of real estate and his \$500 worth of personal property, can make debts, and swindle his creditor out of his money: the man with little or no year. worth of real estate and his \$500 worth of personal property, can make debts, and swindle his creditor out of his money; the man with little or no property, who is dependent on his muscle for a living, may work hard all the year, and then have all his produce sold from him, while his more fortunate land-holding neighbor can hold his as a homestead.

Should such a state of affairs exist? I answer, no. We should call a constitutional convention we must have a homestead law, let it be a reasonable one, and one that makes no discrimination.

We have as a depot for Quartermaster and ordanace stores, and as a barracks for the troops. From time to time improvements have been made, new buildings added, and the grounds leveled. Should Mr. Porter succeed in securing a lease of the premises, and there seems to be no reasonable doubt of his doing so, he will convert the arsenal into one of the finest and most extensive academies in the country, and will add to the many advantages which Charleston now offers for the education of the youth of the South.

Warts on Animals,—Inquiries are made for a "cure for warts" of different kinds on horses, mules and cattle. Many remedies are prescribed warts and cattle. No one can look use the massacred. remedies are prescribed—many barba-rous and cruel to the animal. Here is a clean fresh hog's lard, about two days between times. I have had warts on my horses—bleeding warts of large size, ratthing warts and seed warts, to the number of more than one hundred on one horse's head. I have never been able to find the warts for the third application of the lard. All disappear after the second application

Is It Any Wonder,—In view of the immense amount of adulterated baking powders used by the masses of people in food, is it any wonder that there are discarded gums, decayed teeth and disordered digestion? To escap, these evils, use Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder, the only kind made by a Physician, with great care.

| Augusta has received 150,791 bales of cotton, against 155,484 last year; to the most cultivated palate, they are growing rapidly in popular favor. It is only necessary to try these flavors to be convinced that they are fine and pure.

The Refugees Dying from Disease. St. Louis, April 18, 1879.

The negro exodus still continues.

Nearly every day a new lot of colored people from Louisiana or Mississippi is landed here. Most of them are sent on The negro exodus still continues.

Nearly every day a new lot of colored people from Louisiana or Mississippi is landed here. Most of them are sent on to Kansas, but some are obliged to subsist on charity for days before they can resume their journey. Most every night the darkies can be seen camping out on the levee. Here and there a fire istarted ed, which is immediately surrounded with men, women and children, all attrething out their hands to the heat. If any of them happen to have anything to eat a rying-pan is produced and the grateful odor makes the emigrants smack their lips in anticipation of a meal. The arriving negroes do not seem to have grateful odor makes the emigrants smack their lips in anticipation of a meal. The arriving negroes do not seem to have made any better preparations for their journey than those who have gone before them. They are all ignorant of what is in store for them. They only know that they want to go to Kansas. It has got abroad among some of the refugees that the government wishes them to go there, and when they step off the boat here they do so with the expectation that government money is waiting to send them on. They say that most of the negroes in the cotton districts wish to emigrate, and as soon as they can obtain enough money will do so. A few days ago the negroes of Greenville, Mississis of the negroes of Greenville, Mississis on the cotton districts wish to emigrate, and as soon as they can obtain enough money will do so. A few days ago the negroes of Greenville, Mississis on the cotton districts wish to to join the increasing army of refugees. It was proposed that two or three men be sent on to investigate and to return with a report. This was voted down, the negroes preferring to take the highly-colvored reports which come to them of the dock. It was then definitely settled that or the conflagration of a meal. The commissioners of Charities and Cornation, rection were apprised of the conflagration of the conflagration of a stateman who, it less drection arriving negroes defective, and is a true representative of the intelligence, patriot-is and made haste to the scene. The foot of East Seventy-sixth street was scarcely less effective, and is a true representative of the intelligence, patriot-is and independence of spirit of his native State.

Gen. Butter arrived in the city day before yesterday afternoon, and remained over one day to see his sons, expecting also to be joined by Warden the compact clouds of the measurement of the institutions was groundless.

By this time the compact clouds of the measurement of the institutions was groundless.

By this time the compact clouds of the measurement of the compact

of his personality, and nothing distinguished him from the crowd of raconteurs more than this, that his conversation was never forced or out of place, never land borded or prepared beforehand, welling up naturally from the stores of a naturally rich mind.

General Taylor had just before his death published a book, "Destruction and Reconstruction," which is said to be piquant, elegant and even brilliant in style, and in which he handles men without gloves. His leath will prevent recrimination on this account.

With a pride which was possibly unwise he refused to take any measures looking to the restoration of his confiscated estate. He looked upon it as a stake lost in the great game of was and as delightful a situation as could be desired for academic purchased by the government as could be desired for academic purchase for the mayor, a day or two ago, the graphed to the Secretary of War at washington, saying that two thousand refugees were enamped about the city. They were ignorant, helpless and dying. The city, he said, could take care of its own poor, but the country could not expect it to care for the poor of several again the broad expanse of water was metamorphosed into a sheet of flame. As the asked that a part of the secretary of the secretary of the city, he said, could take care of its own poor, but the country could not expect it to care for the poor of several again the broad expanse of water was metamorphosed into a sheet of flame. As the propersion of the configuration, and to this end three engines washington, saying that two thousand refugees were enamped about the city. They were ignorant, helpless and dying. The city, he said, could take care of its own poor, but the country could not expect it to care for the poor of several again the broad expanse of water was metamorphosed into a sheet of flame. As the city, he said, could take care of its care for the poor of several to care for t times as they were required.

When the news reached Charleston on the morning of the 28th of December, 1860, and while Congress is in session that

Transportation Companies: "GENTLEMEN-Allow me to state to you, most respectfully, but most emphatically, that the City of Wyandotte will hold all boats, officers, agents or any other persons who may be concerned in importing destitute persons to our shores to the strictest legal consequences and penalties of the law attaching to such

The escaping oil was carried a considerable; distance with the tide. Subsequently boys were seen on the Ravenswood shore at the place where the fire originated. It is supposed that, seeing the black scum of oil covering the face of the water, they ignited it with a match. Others maintain that the oil revolution is "coming" in that State. For some years past a regiment of artillones is no one knows, but the circular P. Jones is no one knows, but the circular is not one of them. Who Lycurgus P. Jones is no one knows, but the circular is not one of them. them broadcast, with instructions to keep them strictly private. The Lycurgus P. Jones circular, sent out from Topeka, is but one of them. Who Lycurgus P. Jones is no one knows, but the circular signed by him has worked great mischief. It tells the negroes that the Democrats will seek to re-enslave them if they re-main in the South, and continues: "The main in the South, and continues: "The Colonization Society has been organized by the government to provide land for each head of a family, which will be given in bodies of one hundred and sixty acres gratuitously. This land is located in the best portion of Kansas, in close proximity to Topeka, and is very productive. Here there is no distinction of society; all are on an equality. Leave the land of oppression and come to free Kansas." "Show this circular to none but colored men, and keep its contents.

homes, and the more the subject is in-vestigated the more apparent it becomes sacred. No one can look upon these ignorant people on the levee without pity. Many of them are destitute to the small army of dogs. They are as hun-gry looking as their masters. Where this hegira will end no one can tell. It

THE EAST RIVER ABLAZE. Singular Result of the Bursting of a pipe of Oil Beneath the Water.

considerable portion of the East

was moored to the Seventy-sixth street dock. It was then definitely settled that dock. It was then definitely settled that the flames were outside the boundary of the Island.

A MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY.

During these hours of suspense the During these hours of suspense the scene from the Long Island shore was

scene from the Long Island shore was truly a gorgeous spectacle. From a point in the channel between Ravenswood and Blackwell's Island, extending southerly for about a mile, the surface of the water was a livid sheet of flame. It was a scene that held thousands of people spellbrund. It appeared as if subterranean fires had burst through the mass of water and conquered the opposing element. The glowing flames jumped and roared along the liquid surface: sometimes the centre of the flames would be extinguished, leaving a darkened space surrounded by an aureole of fire. Then, like a flash of lightning, the entire area would be again lighted up, leaving an unbroken sheet of flame resting on the surface or the water.

The Harless and Morrisania boats and other river craft witnessed from a safe distance this singular display. The passengers crowded on deck to get a better view of the distant flames. The officials on the Ravenswood shore were not, however, particularly intimidated. They knew that so long as the docks and shipping were not endangered, the ample volume of water would finally bar the progress of the flames. Still, strenuous efforts were made for their immediate extinction, and to this end three engines were brought into requisition. The fire, surface or the water

oil from the Hunter's Point refinery beneath the water to the Hudson River
Railroad, at the foot of West Thirtieth
street. The escaped oil found its way in
large quantities to the surface of the river. The leakage began at about eleven
a. m., when one of the keepers on the Island noticed a sudden displacement of
the water in the middle of the channel.
This was followed by a volume of spray
being projected to a considerable height. being projected to a considerable height The escaping oil was carried a consider

WOMEN'S WORK .- Rev. Thos. Beecher, writing to the Christian Union of his camp life in the woods, gives the followcamp life in the woods, gives the follow-ing advice: "All men ought to go to the woods and religiously do their own wash-ing and general work—such as sewing, cooking, house keeping and dish-washing. The work of women is not spoken of sensibly by men until they have done it themselves. Gentlemen readers, it's easy to talk! But just try it on a very mod-est scale once, and you will honor work-ing-women more than ever. Do as I have done-do a wash of six pieces, and Kansas." "Show this circular to none but colored men, and keep its contents a secret," says the circular in conclusion.

Such are the means which are being employed to drag the negroes from their homes, and the more the subject is inhomes, and the more the subject is inhomes, and the more the subject is inhomes, and the more apparent it becomes vestigated the more apparent it becomes that the emigration was started for the purpose of enriching unprincipled schemers by working upon the ignorance of the blacks. The steamboat agents still declare that they are entirely blameless in the matter, and to show their good faith have telegraphed to Wyandotte, offering to take back free any negroes who wish to return. But the colored men seem determined to stick it out. They thoroughly believe the circulars socks, patches his trousers, splices his sus-penders, and washes dishes. Look not every man upon his own things, but every man also upon the work of woman. Such an experience in the woods will go far towards settling the woman question,

A LUXURY.—The Unique Perfumes made by Dr. Price are indeed a luxury: their fragrance as sweet and exhilarating as a walk in a garden of flowers at evenemigrants must die from starvation, if not from disease. Already sickness has carried off many of them.—Cor. Philagraphics and natural as flowers freshly gathered. Try his Floral Riches, it is a gathered. Try his Floral Riches: it is a cologne water of delightful fragrance.

HAMPTON AND BUTLER. Honors in Charlotte, N. C., to Our Distin-

The unusual and accidental circumcity on the same day offered an op-portunity yesterday afternoon, for a pub-lic demonstration in honor of the distin-guished visitors, which the citizens of Charlotte were glad to avail themselves of. Charlotteans have always delighted to of. Charlotteans have always delighted to honer Governor Hampton as the redeemer of his State from misrule, poverty and corruption, and yesterday when the first opportunity was offered showed themselves equally pleased to extend special courtesies to a statesman who, it less prominent in the work of reformation, was scarcely less effective, and is a true representative of the intelligence, patriotism and independence of spirit of his na-

The demonstration was suggestive of the days of 1876.

At the depot the crowd was augmen-ted by the arrival of the cadets of the Caro-lina Military Institute. When the train pulled up to the station the Hornets' Nest Riflemen formed to receive Gov. Hampton. After some delay he appeared with Mayor Smith on the platform, leaning on his crutches, and was received with cheers, intermingled with loud calls for a speech

putting Gen. Butler forward to do the fighting during the war, and that he had shown that he was no less successful as a talker than a fighter, and was his intention to put the Senator in for the talk-ing on the occasion, but he could not ing on the occasion, but he could not repress a desire to thank the citizens of Charlotte for their kind expressions towards himself. He remembered with gratitude that the handsome company which stood on his right was the same which had escorted him to the capital of his State when he went there to take his seat as Governor, and he was no less mindful of the sympathy and regard

so ardently desire and need. Since I first aid aside my sword I have striven for peace between the lately contending secas I believe now that such a state of feet. ing will bring prosperity and happiness to our land."

The speech was interrupted by applause, and at its close Gen. Butler was again called on, and responded briefly by saying that he had succeeded on this occasion in putting Gen. Hampton for-ward, and he had said all that could have been appropriately said on the oc-

Govenor Hampton is looking remarkably well considering the suffering he has undergone, but moves with considerable difficulty.—Charlotte Observer, April

Revolutionary ?roceeding in Charles-

self, and there can be no doubt that the revolution is "ooming" in that State. For some years past a regiment of artillery has been stationed in Charleston. A few weeks ago the Secretary of War directed that the post should be broken up, and that the troops should be removed to Atlanta. When this order was promulgated, General Siegling, an unhung rebel who was appointed by the traitor Hampton to the command of a brigade of volunteers, andeessed a note brigade of volunteers, audressed a note to General Hunt, the Union commander, thanking him for his uniform courtesy

Coming among you as strangers, you received us in the kindest manner, and with soldierly frankness gave us your kindness in advance. It is a great satisfaction to know that the consequent feelings of mutual regard and esteem have continued uninterrupted, and grown so that we part now rather as comrades than as persons who have been casually thrown together. Please to receive for thrown together. Please to receive for yourself and to communicate to the officers of the brigade our hearty thanks—and especiallay mine—for the good remedy often tried and never known to fail: Anoint the wart three times with clean fresh hog's lard, about two days between times. I have had warts on my remember them, and mark "with a white stone" the period of our service in

Charleston.

It is to be hoped that Hampton's rebel militia will not be allowed to insult Union soldiers or to bull-doze Union Generals in the militia will be the soldiers of the bull-doze Union Generals in the militial will be the soldiers of the bull-doze Union Generals in the militial will be the soldiers of the s erals into writing such letters as the above with impunity. The allusion to the old flag in General Siegling's communication is palpably revolutionary. We call the attention of Messrs. Conger and Frye to this matter in order that they may have it thoroughly sifted .- Augusta Chronicle and Constitutionalist

- Hon. Jefferson Davis has pronounced his Boston interview a simon-pure fabrication, VOL. XIV--NO. 42.

GRANT ON THE CHESS BOARD. The Manuer in Which His Backers Are Moving Him all Over the World.

WASHINGTON April 21.—The methods by which the backers of Grant have con-trived to use the power and prestige of the Government of the United States in the Government of the United States in order to put foreign nations and foreign municipalities in a position in which it would be next to impossible for them without incivility to the United States to refuse to extend unusual and elaborate nospitality to General Grant, are likely soon to come to the front in the form of official correspondence. It will be remembered that President Hayes, out of a complaisance towards his predecessor in office, for which no one can blame him, directed Secretary Evarts to issue a circular letter on the subject of the attention proper to be paid to General Grant, to our ministers, consuls, consular agents and naval officers all over the world. The cue for the interpretation of the circular letter was given by Mr. Pierrepont and Consul General Badeau in London, and out of the doings in England it came to pass that there was getablished in London, under Carrel.

England it came to pass that there was established in London, under Consul General Badeau, a sort of Grant "nincompoop bureau," from which instructions were issued to the American legations were issued to the American legations. tions were issued to the American lega-tion or consulate in every place through which it might be arranged that the ex-President should go. If the place was a political capital, the American legation was to say at the Foreign onice that "the government" of the United States would consider itself to be under much obliga-tion to the French or Italian or Turkish tion to the French or Italian or Turkish government, as the case might be, if especially official and pupular consideration could be bestowed upon the coming ex-Preident, when he arrived. If it was only a commercial centre which was to be visited, the, American consult there was directed to say the same sort of things to the municipal authorities and to the leading manufacturers and merchants, whose invoices might require consular certificates and indorsement.

All these official applications to foreigners for civilties and expenditures to be lavished on General Grant were as a mere matter of fact so many drafts drawn be lavished on General Grant were as a mere matter of fact so many drafts drawn by the government at Washington upon foreign countries, or their officials or citizens and subjects, and similar drafts must of course in time be honored at Washington when they are drawn in favor of any personage in Europe or Asia against us. With European or civilized Asiatic governments such direct applications made by a nation of the rank of the United State are of course equivalent to those several letters of introduction which are sometimes disrespectfully described as "soup tickets." If the power and credit of the United States are to be constalled. exerted in a similar manner in his favor there is not a prominent military officer wards himself. He remembered with gratitude that the handsome company which stood on his right was the same which had escorted him to the capital of his State when he went there to take his seat as Governor, and he was no less mindful of the sympathy and regard which the people of North Carolina had shown him during the past year, and formerly in the difficult and troublesome times in his State. His experience during the war was that wherever placed, the Tar-heels could always be relied on. He hoped to see the Hornets' Nest Riflemen again in Columbia on the 10th of May.

"I am going to Washington," said he, "to represent my people in the National Council. I trust that while I shall never forget that I am a American always recollect that I am an American Senator; that I shall be able to subordinate a partisan spirit to the bringing about of that reconciliation which we all so ardently desire and need. Since I first. at St. Petersburg, the bill of the expenses of a grand pic-nic and reception tendered General Grant by the Russian authorities, at the request and solicitation of the American minister, is believed on good authority to have been sent in by them to the American legation and there paid.

—Special to N. Y. World.

The Census in 1880.

The new census law providing for the taking of the census in 1880, establishes a census office at Washington, with a chief officer called Superintendent of Census, who has a salary of \$5,000, is appointed by the President, and is to be affirmed by the Senste.

The Secretary of the Interior appoints a Chief Clerk of the census office and many subordinate clerks, copyists and ators at salaries ranging from

The Secretary of the Interior also designates one or more Supervisors for each State or Territory, to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, at a salary of \$500 for all services except an allowance for clerk hire, at the discre-

tion of the Superintendent.

Each Superr sor shall designate and employ, with the consent of the Super-intendent, enumerators within his dis-trict, one for each subdivision, and resident therein, with reference solely to his fitness and without reference to his political affiliations.

The compensation of enumerators shall be, in subdivisions where the Superintendent shall deem such an allowance sufficient, not exceeding two cents for sufficient, not exceeding two cents for every living inhabitant, two cent for each death reported, ten cents for each farm and fifteen cents for each establishment of productive industry enumerated and returned, may be given in full compensation for all services, and no claims for mileage or travelling expenses shall be allowed insuch subdivisions. Provided, That the subdivisions to which the above rate of compensation shall aprly must thanking him for his uniform courtesy to the people of that city, and for the assistance he had often rendered in the preservation of order. He added that General Hunt had endeared himself to all the people, causing the uniform heat work to be regarded as the badge of the "officer and the gentleman," and making is officer to be regarded as the badge of the "officer and the gentleman," and making the sight of the citizens. He concluded by requesting General Hunt to name a time with wently the sizes and height of the trees; and as most farmers desire the best they suppose that the large "extra" trees merit that description, and hence order them. The cannot a large one; and, as the New England Homestead with a provided, and gentleman and the compensation allowed to any enumeration allowed to any enumeratio not exceed six dollars per day of equal working length. The subdivision assigned to an enumerator shall not exceed 4,000 inhabitants according to the Census of 1870.

— Three burglars are to be hung at Hillsborough, N. C., May 2.

— It takes twenty yards of dry goods to make a fashionable young lady's dress now-a-days—six to wear on her person, and fourteen to carry in her right hand or up under her elbow.

To suffer and be pleasant is almost impossible for an adult, and quite so for a baby. When it is afflicted with Colic, Diarrhœa or other troublesons: disorders use Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. Price 25

use Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. Price 25 The Atlanta Constitution has reports

from nearly all parts of Georgia, and the inference therefrom is that the fruit crop has not been materially damaged. This inference may be specially applied to peaches. Undoubtedly in some portions of the State this fruit has been injured, but not to that extent that was at first

stention, communications must be accompanied by the true name and address of the writer. Ro-sected manuscripts will not be raturned, unless the necessary stamps are furnished to repay the postage

THE BOY I LOVE. BY J. T, THOWBRIDGE.

My boy, do you know the boy I love?

I fancy I see him now;
His forchead bare in the sweet spring air,
With the wind of hope in his waving hair
The sunrise on his brow.

He is something near your height, may be And just about your years;
Timid as you; but his will is strong,
And his love of right and his hate of wrong
Are mightler than his fears.

He has the courage of simple truth, The trials that he must bear, The peril, the ghost that frights him mo He faces boldly, and like a ghost It vanishes in air.

As wildfowl take, by river and lake,
The sunshine and the rain,
With cheerful, constant hardihood
He meets the bad luck and the good,
The pleasure and the pain.

Come friends in need? With heart and deed He gives himself to them. He has the grace which reverence lends,— Reverence the crowning flower that bends The upright lily-stem.

Though deep and strong his sense of wrong,
Flery his blood and young,
His spirit is gentle, his heart is great,
He is swift to pardon and slow to hate;
And master of his tongue,

Fond of his sports? No merrier lad's Sweet laughter ever rang! But he is so generous and so frank, His wildest wit or his maddest prank Can never cause a pang. His own sweet case, all things that please

He loves, like any boy; But fosters a prudent fortitude; Nor will he squander a future good To buy a fleeting joy.

Face brown or fair † I little care
Whatever the hue may be,
Or whether his eyes are dark or light;
If his tongue be true and his honor bright
He is still the boy for me. Where does he dwell? I cannot tell:

Nor do I know his name,
If poor or rich? I don't mind which;
Or learning Latin, or digging ditch;
I love him all the same.

With high brave heart perform your part,
Be noble and kind as he;
Then, some fair morning, when you pass,
Fresh from glad dreams befor your glass,
His likeness you may see. You are puzzled? What! you think there

You are puzzled? What! you think in is not
A boy like him—surmise
That he is only a bright ideal?
But you have power to make him real,
And clothe him to our eyes. You have rightly guessed; in each pure

Jou have rights, breast
Is his abiding place.
Then let your own true life portray
His beauty, and blossom day by day
With something of his grace.

-Youth's Companion.

Mosby Raising a Breeze in China-A private letter just received from a A private letter just received from a distinguished American merchant at Hong Kong conveys some interesting particulars, in a semi-official way, of the performances of the new consul of the performances of the new consul of the United States to that port—the ex-guer-rilla Colonel, John S. Mosby, of Virginia. Hong Kong, as is known, is the scat of British power in the waters of China and Japan, and ruled by an officer of the Crown, entitled Governor General. All the norms and research of comments and large statements. the pemp and pageantry of a miniature court is maintained. Under these circumstances the proprieties of etiquette are closely observed, and the rigimen of manners is dictated by the Governor General's official household. It appears, on the occasion of Colonel Mosby's appearance at his post, he disregarded the pearance at his post, he disregarded the usual formalities toward the authorities usual formalities toward the authorities, and subsequen on the occasion of an entertainment or ceremony at the guber-natorial residence, he was requested to appear in the proper costume of polite society. He replied that he would be d—d before he would wear anything except what another American citizen would wear; that he represented the United States, and he proposed to introduce American manners and American customs.

duce American manners and American customs.

His conduct at Hong Kong since his arrival there has not only not been satisfactory to the American residents, but has been exceedingly objectionable to the English and the residents of the other nationalities. This information has caused much comment here, and a prominent official observed to-day that it was a remarkable fact to him that a person of his character and political reit was a remarkable fact to him that a person of his character and political relations had been able to so successfully deceive President Grant, and continue with the present administration; that his manipulation of patronage has not been confined to the appointment of a brother in the Treasury Department, but extends to "his sisters, and cousins and aunts." His success is mainly attributable to his assumption that he controls the Republic assumption that he controls the Republi-can party of the Old Deminion, and in this way has practiced upon the credulity of two Presidents without ever showing the alightest evidences of practical results. It is not improbable that the government will inquire into this matter, and if Colonel Mosby has been guilty of what is alleged, action will be taken in the

tute of these little fibres. The roots of large trees are always more or less mutilated in the process of taking up, while small trees custain little injury from this source. Dealers in trees assert that experienced men buy small, thrifty trees, while those who are just starting are anxious for the largest to be had. Those who are to set trees the coming season will do well to learn from the experience of those who, at considerable loss to themselves, have demonstrated that small trees are the ones to buy.

- A Tilden club has been formed at Ocean Springs, Miss. - Georgia convicts are now working under a twenty-year lease.

To Parents .- How often does a slight Cough or Cold lead to the most serious consequences. Keep Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup at home. Physicians prescribe it. Thousands take it. Price 25 cents.

- Ex-Governor Tilden is invited to deliver the annual address before the literary societies of the University of